

WARM WELCOME TO THE MARLBOROUGHS.

All Oxfordshire and Historic
Blenheim Palace in
Gala Dress.

Grandiose Preparations for the
Home Coming of Consuelo
Vanderbilt-Churchill.

The Stars and Stripes Profusely
Interspersed in the Festive
Decorations.

THROUGH FOUR BRILLIANT ARCHES

The Ducal Couple Will Leave London
in a Special Car for Oxford To-day.
Uninterrupted Ovals from
Town to Palace.

By Julian Ralph.
London, March 30.—A reporter who I
sent to Oxford and Blenheim informs me
that there reigns great excitement in Ox-
fordshire during the preparations for the
home coming of Consuelo Vanderbilt-
Churchill.

Since daybreak, he says, the entire staff
of Blenheim Palace have been putting the
final touches on the historic pile, her fu-
ture home.

Even in staid old Oxford the reception
of the girlish Duchess is the main topic
of conversation. On the streets are placarded
a number of posters announcing the event.
The country close to Blenheim is bare
and winter-like, except that the grass is
brilliantly green, but all the cottagers
have nailed up rows of evergreens and
tiny lamps around the doors and win-
dows, so that on Tuesday night all homes
will be brilliantly illuminated.

In Woodstock, near the palace, the il-
lumination includes also most of the
houses. The quaint town hall is to be
swathed in bunting, while numberless flags
will float from the roof and windows.
May poles are being bound with colored
cloth, and carls laden with logs come from
every direction, so that numerous huge bon-
fires will be kindled.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.
A triumphal arch of evergreens spans the
main road with the motto, "Welcome to
Woodstock!" The Stars and Stripes, in-
terpersed with the Union Jack, adorn the
top of the arch, and the Yankee colors form
a frequent feature on all sides in the lesser
decorations.

An enclosure for two brass bands has been
improvised beside the arch, with seats for
favored visitors, who will see the Duke of
Marlborough and his young bride pass by
in an open landau on their way to the
palace.

In the middle of the town is a second
arch with the legend "Health and Happi-
ness," under the Marlborough monogram.

A third arch has been erected in the
farther end of the town profuse with bun-
ting and evergreens, and bears the legend
"God bless them!"

All the houses along the route shine in
gay colors, and are trimmed with tiny
lamps and lanterns.

A bend in the road discloses the palace
like a gem on a huge sheet of green vel-
vet.

Continued on Sixth Page.



Dell De Forrest, the Actress Grazed by Using Hair Bleach.

She imagines that enemies are trying to poison her, and is confined in the
Amityville Asylum on Long Island. Before her career as a variety actress
and dancer Miss De Forrest was a belle of Newark, N. J. She went upon
the stage greatly against her relatives' wishes, and has been most widely
known for her so-called "whirlwind" dance.

HAIR BLEACH CRAZED HER

Dell De Forrest, a Well-Known
Vaudeville Actress, Confined
in an Asylum.

Before Her Advent Upon the Variety
Stage She Was a Pretty
Newark Belle.

HAS USED PEROXIDE FOR YEARS.

She Now Imagines That Her Life is in
Peril from Enemies Who Are
Trying to Put Poison
in Her Food.

Dell De Forrest, well known to the vaude-
ville stage for her "whirlwind" dance,
is in the Amityville Asylum, on Long Is-
land, laboring under the hallucination that
her life is in peril from people who are try-
ing to chloroform her, or poison her by
means of her food. Her condition was
brought about by several agencies, of which
the use of the peroxide, used for bleaching
the hair, is said to form an important
part.

Miss De Forrest is scarcely twenty-six
years old. She was for a long time one of
the belles of Newark, N. J. When eight-
teen years old she took it into her wilful
mind to bleach her hair, and the entreaties
of her mother and sister were of no avail.
Copious washes of ammonia were followed
by the use of the peroxide, and soon her
brown locks became changed to the golden
tint.

Just at that time she made the acquain-
tance of a vaudeville actor. She was a
graceful dancer, and under the tuition of
the variety performer—whose name is said
to be Jones—was finally induced to appear
with him on the stage in the dance which

has since made her famous. They travelled
about the country together under the name
of the De Forrests, and Dell, notwith-
standing the entreaties of her partner, con-
tinued to apply the powerful bleaching solu-
tion to her hair.

She grew irritable, accusing, her dancing
partner of plotting against her life, and oc-
casionally refused to perform her dance on
the ground that enemies were in the au-
dience, waiting a chance to kill her.

She was taken home, her mother and sis-
ter having meanwhile removed to this city.
Specialists were consulted, and she was con-
fined in a private home in this city. Show-
ing no signs of improvement, she was taken
to the Amityville Asylum a few weeks ago.
Her ultimate recovery is a matter of doubt.
While her friends and relatives are con-
vinced that peroxide of hydrogen had every-
thing to do with her condition, Dr. Hills,
of Charlton street, who was the first called
to attend her, is not so sanguine.

"The tendency of the drug," he said, "is
to degenerate fatty tissue. It eats up the
coloring matter of the hair, but does not ex-
tend to the hair follicles. If it did the hair
would drop out. To affect the brain, it
must first show results on the scalp. The
only symptom in Miss De Forrest's case
when I saw her was a local irritation of the
scalp. In a highly sensitive person, such as
she is, the irritation would naturally affect
her nervous system."

KILLED BY HOT WIRE.

Fatal Mishap to Harry Schroeder, a
Workman in the Roedlings Mills,
Trenton, N. J.

Trenton, N. J., March 31.—Harry Shro-
eder, employed in Roedling's wire mills in
this city, missed the hot wire as it came
through the roller this afternoon, and the
wire coiled about his head.

The wire burned through the flesh and
skull to the brain. He died in a short
time. Schroeder was thirty-five years old,
and leaves a wife and five children.

CLEVELAND WILL RECOGNIZE CUBA.

Expected to Send in a Mes-
sage After the Resolu-
tions Pass.

Entire Belligerency Question
Likely to Be Disposed
of in a Few Days.

The President Much Gratified at the
Modification of the Position
of Congress.

A CRISIS IS NOW FORESHADOWED.

As Soon as the Sunday Civil Bill is Out of
the Way, Possibly To-morrow, Cuba's
Cause Will Be Taken Up in
Earnest.

By Julius Chambers.
Washington, March 30.—The Cuban ques-
tion will reach a crisis within the next two
or three days. Just as soon as the Sundry
Civil bill is passed, and that is likely to be
finished by Wednesday, Chairman Hill
will call up the Cuban resolutions and
bury them through.

There is excellent authority for stating
that very soon after these resolutions are
passed the President will send in a special
message recognizing the belligerent rights
of the insurgents.

The President is undoubtedly gratified
at what he considers the modification of
the position of Congress with regard to
Cuba. He was considerably disturbed at
the substitution of the House resolutions
for those of the Senate, by the Confer-
ence Committee, and urged his friends to
prevent the adoption of that report. The
action of the last conference in adopting
the original Senate resolutions, which the
President considers as a moderate expres-
sion of Congress, has influenced Mr. Cleve-
land to take a much more complaisant
view of the subject.

He did not hesitate to say that he re-
garded the House resolutions as fraught
with mischief. Now that his wishes have
been met to the extent of substituting the
expression of the Senate for that of the
House, it is understood that the President
is willing to make some concession to the
manifest will of Congress and the people
in favor of extending the recognition of
the rights of belligerency to the Cubans.

It is said by prominent members of the
Foreign Affairs Committee that the Presi-
dent will comply with the request virtually
contained therein, and issue an early pro-
clamation formally recognizing the Cubans
as belligerents.

When the agreement was made that the
Senate resolutions should be brought up
to-day it was understood that Mr. Sayers,
of Texas, a former chairman of the Ap-
propriations Committee, would antagonize
the passage of the Sundry Civil bill. Just
before the House met this morning an un-
derstanding was reached by which Mr.
Sayers would not oppose the passage of
the measure, and consequently its consid-
eration would be greatly simplified and
debate materially curtailed. In pursuance
of this unexpected concession on the part
of Mr. Sayers Chairman Hill gave notice
to the House that he would call up the
conference report on the Cuban resolutions
immediately after the appropriation bill
had passed.

DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

The City Counsellor Advises the Chief of Police as to
the Powers and Duties of the Force
Under the New Law.

New York, March 30, 1896.

Peter Conlin, Esq., Chief of Police:
Sir: I have received two communications from you, dated, respectively,
March 26 and March 28, requesting advice as to certain provisions of Chapter
112 of the Laws of 1896, known as the "Liquor Tax Law." The specific ques-
tions upon which you ask my opinion are:

First—What provisions of the Liquor Tax law are now in force that may
require action by the police, and especially as to whether the provisions of
subdivisions "e" and "h" of section 31 are now in force, and, if not, when
they will be?

Second—What are the duties of the police under section 37 of the act, with
special reference to the action to be taken upon and after the observing of a
violation of any of its provisions?

Third—Whether there is anything in sections 35, 37, 44, or in any other
section of the act, to prevent the police from making summary arrests of
persons whom they may observe violating any of the provisions of the law?

Fourth—Whether in every case of arrest for violation of this law the Dis-
trict-Attorney must be notified of the same by statement under oath?

The act in its forty-fifth section provides that it "shall take effect imme-
diately," and I have been unable to find anything within the lines of the law
which warrants the opinion that the penal and restrictive clauses contained
therein were intended to be excepted from the operation of the forty-fifth sec-
tion, or that the time at which they were intended to become operative is
postponed, except as in hereinafter noted.

The thirty-first section of the act, to which you refer in your letter, provides that
it shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, copartnership or person, what-
ever who has not paid a tax as provided in section 11 of this act, and obtained and
posted the liquor tax certificate, as provided in this act, to sell, offer or expose for
sale, or give away liquors in any quantity less than five wine gallons at a time, nor,
without having paid such tax and complied with the provisions of this act, to sell,
offer or expose for sale, or give away any liquor in any quantity whatever, any part
of which it is to be drunk on the premises of such vendor, or in any outbuilding, booth,
yard or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith.

So much of the section as I have thus far quoted, read in connection with
other parts of the act, did not, in my opinion, go into effect immediately upon
the passage of the act. Standing alone and strictly construed, it would
prohibit all traffic in liquor by any person until a tax certificate had been ob-
tained. This would absolutely prohibit all such traffic until May 1, 1896, which,
under section 1 of the act, seems to be the earliest date on which a liquor tax
can be paid and a certificate issued.

That it is not the intention of the act thus to absolutely stop, even tempo-
rarily, the traffic in liquors is shown by the third section, which expressly author-
izes Boards of Excise to grant licenses under laws existing immediately prior to
the passage of the act, to run until and including April 30, 1896; and also
by the fourth section, which provides that all excise licenses issued under
such Excise laws and in force at the passage of the act should remain in
force until and including the 30th day of June, 1896.

The manifest purpose of these provisions was to avoid any interruption in
the lawful trading in liquors, a purpose which would be defeated if the
part of section 31 which I have quoted were to be deemed to be now in effect.

So far, then, as concerns the sale of or dealing in liquor by unauthorized per-
sons or corporations, I am of the opinion that until May 1, 1896, the pos-
session and posting of a tax certificate under the provisions of the present laws
are not requisite, but that the only inquiry to be made by the police is
whether the person or corporation, if required to hold a license under the
Excise law heretofore in force, does in fact hold such license.

As to the duty of the police relative to making arrests for violations of the
law committed in their presence, I think there can be no reasonable doubt.
Section 2,777 of the New York City Code, section 161, provides that:

The several members of the police force shall have power and authority to immedi-
ately arrest, without warrant, and to take into custody any person who shall commit
or threaten to commit in the presence of such member, or within his view, any
breach of the peace or offence directly prohibited by act of the Legislature or by any
ordinance of the city.

It is true that this provision is not in terms repealed by the Liquor Tax law,
nor do I think it necessary that it should have been. The last sentence of section
37 evidently contemplates and provides for summary arrest by the police for vio-
lation of the act, and I am, therefore, of opinion that the members of the police
force have the same right and duty under this act that they have under former
laws to arrest without warrant persons who violate the law in their presence.

Section 37, however, seems to impose upon the members of the police force new
and additional duties in respect to persons arrested for violation of this law. They
must "immediately notify the District-Attorney by a statement under oath of the
fact of such violation." This, I think, is done in the case of every person
arrested for and charged with a violation of the law.

The remainder of section 31, including the sub-section to which you especially
direct my attention, stands, in my opinion, upon a different footing. This portion
of the section specifies the circumstances under which it is unlawful for any one
even to sell, offer or expose for sale, or give away, any liquor. The lawfulness or un-
lawfulness of these prohibited acts is affected by the possession or non-
possession of the evidence of a right to deal in liquors, whether such evidence con-
sists of a license or a tax receipt. This portion of the section is but an amplifica-
tion and extension of the section in the late Excise law on the same subject (sec.
32, chap. 401, Laws of 1892, as amended by sec. 6, chap. 480, Laws of 1893).

The section last mentioned is expressly repealed by the act under consid-
eration, and unless so much of Section 31 as deals with the same subject went
into effect simultaneously with such repeal, all restrictions would be removed.
Such a construction is impossible. I am therefore of opinion that so much of
Section 31 as forbids certain things to be done by "any corporation, association,
copartnership or person, whether having paid such tax or not," is now in full
force and effect. This, of course, includes subdivisions E and H, especially re-
ferred to by you.

I beg to suggest that you should consult the District-Attorney as to the
form and manner in which such notification should be given. Since the fore-
going opinion was prepared, I have received a further request from you for an
opinion concerning what are known as "all night licenses."

By this term I understand you to mean licenses granted under subdivision
6, of Section 10, of Chapter 401, of the Laws of 1892, as amended by Section 3,
of Chapter 480, of the Laws of 1893.

Such licenses are termed in the act authorizing them "additional licenses."
They should be issued only to persons or corporations who already had an ordi-
nary license, and expired at the same time as the ordinary license. For such
licenses an additional fee was exacted, and their possession entitled the licensee
to traffic in liquors between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock in the morning.

The act under consideration—Chapter 112, of the Laws of 1896—by its fourth
section provides that—
Every license heretofore lawfully granted by a Board of Excise, which is valid
when this act takes effect, shall be, and remain valid, for the term for which it was
granted, except as herein provided, unless sooner cancelled under the provisions of the
law under which it was granted, and the rights and liabilities of the holder thereof
during such term shall be governed by the law in force immediately prior to the taking of
this act, except as expressly provided in this act, but such license should cease, determine
and be void from and after June 30, 1896.

Under this provision I am of the opinion that any "all night" license law-
fully issued prior to the 23d day of March, 1896, and then valid, remains in
full force and effect until cancelled, or until the term for which it was issued
expires, or until the 1st day of July, 1896, whichever first occurs, and that
while any such license thus remains in full force and effect, the holder thereof
may lawfully traffic in liquors in accordance with its terms and the provision
of law authorizing its issue. Yours very respectfully,

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsellor to the Corporation.

HENRY H. LYMAN GETS THE PLUM.

Nominated by Governor Mor-
ton for Excise Com-
missioner.

It is a Victory for Mr. Platt and
the Regular Republi-
can Machine.

The Boss Believed to Have Fooled
His Lieutenants by Indorsing
Commodore Vedder.

EARLY CONFIRMATION EXPECTED.

The Appointee a Member of the Fish,
Game and Forest Commission, and
Has Always Been an Obedi-
ent Politician.

Governor Morton decided yester-
day to appoint Colonel Henry
H. Lyman, of Oswego, State Com-
missioner of Excise.

The enforcement of the Raines
Liquor Tax law in this city was
begun last night.

Chief Conlin, who had received
the Corporation Counsel's opinion
upon the new law, called all his
captains together in the afternoon
and told them that its provisions
were to be enforced forthwith.

By midnight thousands of sal-
oon keepers had been notified to
remove their free lunch, and to
leave their bars exposed to view
from the sidewalk after the closing
hour.

Clubs, according to the Corpora-
tion Counsel, enjoy immunity from
the enforcement of the new law
until May 1.

The police reports showed that
only thirteen arrests were made in
this city on Sunday for violation
of the Excise law.

In Brooklyn, where the Raines
law was enforced, 283 cases of
violation were reported to the Dis-
trict-Attorney yesterday. The of-
ficials of that city are well pleased
with the operations of the new law.

"ALBANY, N. Y., MARCH 30."
"JEROME NOMINATE AS STATE
COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE, PUR-
SUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF
CHAPTER 112 OF THE LAWS OF
1896, HENRY H. LYMAN, OF OS-
WEGO."

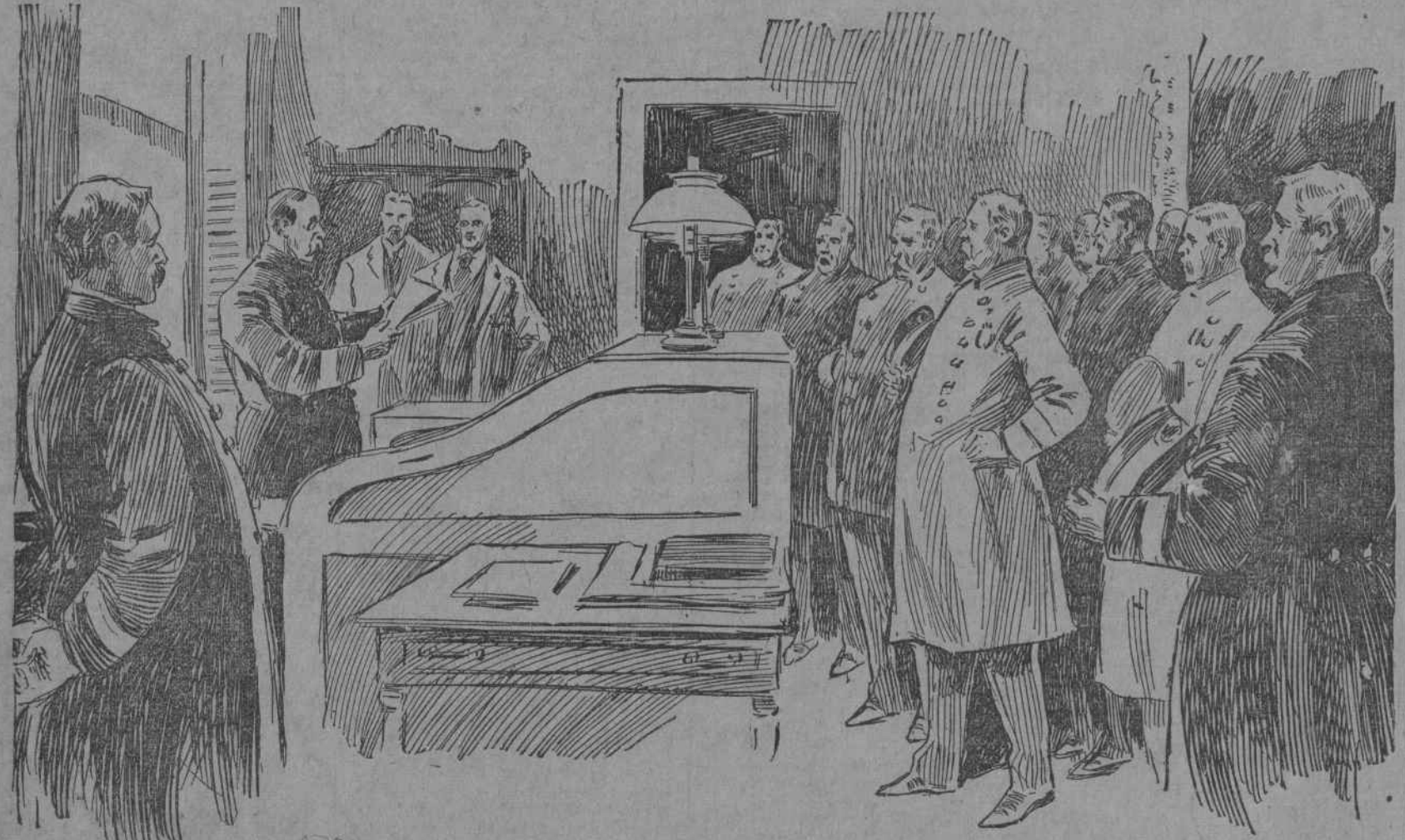
"LEVI P. MORTON."
The nomination of Henry H. Lyman as
State Commissioner of Excise was handed
into the Senate to-day. There is no doubt
of his confirmation. Mr. Platt's artful hand
is plainly visible in this appointment. There
is good reason to believe that he "fooled"
everybody, including his own lieutenants,
in this matter. While pretending to boom
Commodore P. Vedder for the Commission-
ership he has regarded both Lyman and
Vedder as equally acceptable. He indorsed
Vedder in writing and Lyman verbally.
Incidentally he scored one on the Union
League faction, members of which indorsed
Vedder.

It is understood that the act was let out
of the bag the other day by Speaker Fish.
It seems that he appreciated that Vedder
was but a stalking horse, and knowing
what would be done, said that Lyman
would be appointed. A significant fact in
this connection is that there are no indorse-
ments of Lyman in the executive cham-
ber. Why, it is now asked, should Speaker
Fish know of the Governor's intention if
there was no effort on any one's part to
secure his appointment?

To-night Mr. Lyman was in the Senate
Chamber asking that it be distinctly un-
derstood that he had not been a candidate
for the office and did not know anything
about the matter. There is a strong effort
being made to create the impression that
Governor Morton appointed Mr. Lyman
contrary to Mr. Platt's wishes. The Platt
men laugh gleefully when they hear this,
and then say with elaborate mock gravity:
"Oh, Platt didn't want Lyman, Oh, no."

Henry H. Lyman is the Platt boss of
Oswego county. He has been in politics
nearly all his life. There is no possible
doubt as to his subservience to the Re-
publican machine. He has never been
guilty of an independent movement. It is
said, unless it was for the purpose of mak-
ing a "star play" for the grim and gray
Republican ruler in New York City. His
appointment on the alleged ground
he is not an offensive partisan will
be a broad smile on all the political faces
the entire State.

Personally Mr. Lyman is rotund, middle
aged and vigorous. He is both a business
man and a politician. He has had a his-
tory of almost continuous office holding
in his county for years. He was the
Sheriff of the county, which is always a
political office, and not altogether without
emoluments of a satisfactory kind. It is
an office sought after by the thrifty poli-
ticians in the country as much as in the
city. He has also been the deputy County
Clerk and County Clerk, both profitable
salaries and neither to be had without
political strength and the very
best kind of party backing under the
partisan administration. He was also the
collector of the port in his home county,
which would seem to indicate that he stood
high with Republican management of the
State as a trusted lieutenant.
On account of his war record Mr. Ly-



CHIEF CONLIN ORDERS THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE NEW EXCISE LAW.

Captains of all the police precincts were in Chief Conlin's office yesterday to receive their instructions regarding the new Raines law. Summed up, the Chief's orders were: "Enforce the provisions of the law to the letter." Every saloon must be promptly closed at the proper hour, and window curtains and screens must be so arranged that a full view of the interior of the saloon can be obtained. Free lunches are a memory now. They were swept out of existence by Chief Conlin's orders at 9 o'clock last night. The Chief also gave each captain a copy of Corporation Counsel Scott's interpretation of the Raines law, and told them to follow it. Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker were present with the Chief was giving his instructions, and Mr. Roosevelt said a few words.